
Results-Based Framework for PCRD Activities

Peace and Security Department



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FOREWORD

The Results-Based Framework (RBF) is a tool for the planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD) activities of the African Union (AU).

Developed by the AU PCRD Inter-departmental Task Force in collaboration with the representatives of the Regional Economic Communities and Regional Mechanisms (RECs/RMs) to the AU Commission, the RBF is a Commission-wide effort that sets out the AU's strategic objectives for PCRD, identifies

relevant interventions and links them to outcomes and results that support the realisation of the identified objectives. All the interventions outlined in the document have been developed against a backdrop of cause and effect interlinkages and, as such, provide for activities and programs at various levels, within the AUC as well as with the RECs/RMs, Member States, African Civil Society and Partners. The RBF is anchored on the African Peace and Security Architecture Roadmap 2016-2020 and other related policy instruments.

Indeed, Silencing the Guns in Africa by 2020 and Creating the Africa We Want requires a multiplicity of actors and interventions. Yet, attaining results does not lie merely in the number of activities conducted but rather, in the extent to which efforts are harmonised to attain our strategic objectives.

The collaborative and participatory approach utilised in development of the RBF has further enhanced cooperation between the various Divisions and Departments of the AUC, and has engendered consensus as well as ownership of this document. It is expected that this document will contribute to enhancing coordination and collaboration between the Divisions and Departments of the AU Commission and the RECs/RMs. It is my hope that the RBF will ultimately lead to better communication and also strengthen the principle of complementarity in practice and provide a clear road map for our Partners.

This document is now an additional tool for the monitoring and evaluation of our PCRD efforts, and its implementation will be assessed in relationship to the set outputs, outcomes and the overall impact.

I encourage all AUC Departments and RECs/RMs to use the RBF as a primary reference document as they plan and implement PCRD-related activities. Doing so would ensure that the Commission and RECs/RMs leverage their political capital, and more critically, optimise the use of their financial and human resources in order to support Member States and Communities emerging from conflict and/or difficult transitions.

Ambassador Smail Chergui
Commissioner for Peace and Security
African Union Commission
13 February 2018

THE CRISIS MANAGEMENT AND POST-CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

The Crisis Management and Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (CMPCRD) is one of the Divisions in the Peace and Security Department that supports the efforts of the African Union Commission to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts as well as, support the reconstruction and development endeavours of countries emerging from conflicts and/or difficult transitions.

The CMPCRD comprises two Units, namely; Crisis Management and Post Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD). Under the Crisis Management Unit, the Division manages conflicts through monitoring of political, security and humanitarian situations across the continent, and implements decisions adopted by the Peace and Security Council (PSC). The Division oversees all AU-led and/or supported mediation efforts including providing backstopping support to the High Level Representatives and Special Envoys of the Chairperson of the Commission. In order to enhance the effectiveness of African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), CMPCRD is also in charge of the activities of the Mediation Support Unit (MSU).

The PCRD Unit, which is responsible for the implementation of the AU's PCRD policy, develops frameworks for the implementation of the policy, leads Post-Conflict Needs Assessments and implements Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) and Peace Strengthening Projects (PSPs). Through the African Solidarity Initiative (ASI), the Division also supports efforts of the Commission to mobilize in-kind and financial contributions, in collaboration with concerned countries and other Member States, Regional Economic Communities, as well as the relevant African institutions, to support post-conflict reconstruction activities and efforts in the African countries concerned. CMPCRD liaises with the RECs/RMs, multilateral institutions including the United Nations system, the African Development Bank, bi-lateral development agencies and African and non-African Civil Society Organizations on the implementation of the AU's mandate for crisis management and reconstruction efforts.

The Division also coordinates the activities of the AU Liaison Offices in Member States emerging from Conflict or those undergoing difficult transitions thereby contributing towards effective stabilization that lays the foundation for social justice and sustainable peace, in line with Africa's vision of renewal and growth. Through the implementation of its mandate, the CMPCRD supports the overall vision of the Commission to Silence the Guns by 2020 and assist in the effective implementation of Agenda 2063.

Peace and Security Department Results-based Framework for PCRD Activities

Impact: Member States and communities emerging from conflict are supported in taking effective, coordinated and timely action for their post-conflict reconstruction and development

Baseline	Indicators	Target	Activities	Theory of Change/Assumptions
PCRD Policy Framework (2006), Lusaka Roadmap (2016), APSA Roadmap (2016-2020) & related policies provide normative foundation for AU/RECs/RMs' leading role. Not all mechanisms yet fully in place or operationalised. Ad hoc PCRD interventions being undertaken.	Evidence of clear, joint PCRD strategies & policies being delivered through timely & coordinated PCRD interventions where AU/RECs/RMs are taking a leading role in line with their mandates and capacities.	By 2020 - 1) Timely PCRD interventions based on systematic needs assessments and reflecting AU niche role; 2) Joint PCRD programming within AUC & between AUC, RECs/RMs and other agencies; 3) PCRD initiatives based on continental & regional policies & strategies; 4) capacity of AU/RECs to provide & coordinate support; 5) financial & in-kind support mobilised by AU/RECs, incl. via AU Peace Fund; 6) relevant expertise deployed within PSOs; 7) capacities of AULOs enhanced in line with their mandates so effective PCRD is enabled.	See entries under each PCRD pillar.	If AU/RECs/RMs, in conjunction with national and international partners, effectively support countries to emerge from conflict/complex emergencies, then these countries will be more able to address the root causes of conflict and establish a more secure, just & inclusive environment in which the population will benefit from peace, security and socio-economic development. This assumes that AU has the political will and appropriate resources to pursue the changes sought.

Pillar 1: Security - Stable and realistic security arrangements in countries emerging from conflict are promoted
See separate tab
Pillar 2: Humanitarian - Integrated and coordinated humanitarian/emergency assistance in countries in conflict and emerging from conflict is enabled
See separate tab
Pillar 3: Socio-economic - Sustainable socio-economic development that improves living conditions in countries emerging from conflict is promoted
See separate tab
Pillar 4: Political governance - Stable, inclusive, participatory and transparent political governance and transition arrangements in countries emerging from conflict are enabled
See separate tab
Pillar 5: Human Rights - Enhanced respect, protection and promotion of human rights, justice and reconciliation in countries emerging from conflict
See separate tab
Pillar 6: Women, Youth and Gender - Increased inclusion and participation of women and youth in countries emerging from conflict
See separate tab
Pillar 7: Partnerships - Strong partnerships involving national, regional and international actors for effective management of PCRD inputs
See separate tab

Pillar 1: Security

Outcome 1: Stable and realistic security arrangements in countries emerging from conflict are promoted

Baseline	Indicators	Target	Activities	Theory of Change / Assumptions
Outcome 1: AU and RECs contribute SSR/SSG support to post-conflict countries requesting it as defined in the SSR Policy Framework	1) AU SSR policy framework exists; 2) One REC (ECOWAS) has an SSR Policy framework; 3) ECCAS and IGAD are in the process of developing PCRD policies.	By 2020: 1) AU SSR policy framework is operationalised and roles clarified, including AULOs at field level; 2) Roster of qualified SSR experts ready for consistent utilization; 3) At least 2 other RECs supported to develop regional SSR policies; 4) SSR assistance requests addressed by AU, RECs & other actors (SSR experts deployed); 5) Partnership arrangements with technical SSR/SSG actors; 4) RECs develop and regional SSR policies that are in sync with the AU SSR policies.	Activities are included under outputs.	If AU/RECs/RMs, in conjunction with national and international partners, effectively support security sector reform processes within countries to emerge from conflict/complex emergencies, then these countries will be more able to structure, recruit, train and deploy military, police, prisons and other national security actors in a manner that is linked to national needs and priorities and in line with AU and international standards relating to the security sector under democratic controls. This assumes that AU and its partners have relevant policies & strategies, access to appropriate technical and financial resources, that inputs are harmonised, prioritised and relevant, and that SSR/SSG actors' activities reflect their comparative advantages, and that there is political will amongst the parties involved to pursue the changes sought.
Output 1.1: Regional SSR policies are developed and serve as instruments for standardization and harmonization of national SSR policies	1) Regional SSR policies are in place and based on continental policy; 2) # MS that align their policies to AU/RECs SSR policies; 3) # civilian SSR experts provided in support of AU PSOs.	1) 2 RECs/RMs develop and/align SSR policies based on continental policy; 2) 20% of MS develop national SSR plans; 3) 3 AU PSOs have required civilian SSR experts; 4) AU-brokered peace agreements include provisions for SSR with clear obligations and mechanisms for monitoring in relevant cases; 5) PCRD reports to the PSC include implementation of SSR policy and frameworks in relevant states.	1) Sensitise MS, esp. post-conflict states on importance of effective SSR; 2) Support RECs/RMs in the development/alignment of regional SSR frameworks; 3) Policy & technical partnerships developed with specialist agencies & funding sources to support RECs/RMs and MS in the development and implementation of SSR policies; 4) AU in collaboration with RECs, MS facilitate and support MS to align national policies with AU and regional policy framework on SSR; 6) RECs, in collaboration with MS, develop mechanisms for monitoring and reporting on the implementation of AU SSR guidelines and guidance notes; 6) Design, develop, validate and adopt a continental SSR code of conduct; 7) Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the SSR policy, Code of Conduct, etc.	RECs/RMs are willing & able to develop regional policies; MS are willing to engage on SSR/SSG & align their SSR plans with continental and regional policies; Resources are available for development and implementation of SSR policies and plans at regional and national levels respectively; AU is able to enter into strategic partnerships based on comparative advantage.

Output 1.2: Capacities of AU and RECs to assist MS to develop and implement national SSR Policies, Strategies and Programmes are enhanced				
1) AU SSR policy framework exists; 2) No SoPs for the implementation of AU SSR Policy; 3) No standardized SSR training curricula; 4) Limited knowledge regarding national SSR efforts where these exist; limited capacity for monitoring and evaluating SSR at the AUC and the RECs/RMs.	1) Level of operationalisation of AU SSR policy; 2) Existence of SSR capacity building resources; 3) Best practice dissemination; 4) Evidence of transfer of relevant skills during the SSR training, workshops and other capacity .	By 2020, 1) AU develops SOP on implementation of SSR Policy; 2) Standardized AU SSR training curricula developed; 3) The above are adopted by all RECs/RMs; 4) SSR workshops and training conducted in 6 post-conflict countries.	1) Develop and operationalize SSR policy and best practice documents; 2) Develop SSR assessment, tools, guidance notes, best practices, evaluation templates, training modules and other SSR implementation tools (SSR policy); 3) Establish a working group to develop and validate SOP on the implementation of SSR. Assist in the mobilization of funding and other resources for implementation on SSR process in MS (SSR Policy); 4) Monitoring arrangement established & feeds into reporting 5) Pilot and validate the developed standardised SSR training modules.	AU has the resources to provide required support to RECs/RMs and MS; technical partners are available to support policy delivery/training; MS are willing to accept and support AU/RECs/RM SSR initiatives.
Output 1.3: Awareness raised and buy-in of relevant stakeholders obtained for the implementation of SSR within RECs/RMs and post-conflict MSs				
Limited awareness, buy-in and involvement of stakeholders at all levels.	Level of support from stakeholders for SSR initiatives; # SSR awareness raising and sensitization events % # RECs/RMs & MSs; # Agreements and involvement with UN and other international actors on common engagement in SSR processes.	By 2020, 1) Sufficient stakeholders to support the execution of SSR activities in at least 5 post-conflict countries; 2) Sustained processes of awareness raising and sensitization on SSR developed by stakeholders at all levels.	1) AU, RECs/RMs and MS bring together relevant SSR stakeholders on the continent to reflect on the implementation of the AU SSR Policy; 2) AU, RECs/RMs support capacity development of legislative institutions in member states to exercise oversight over the security sector; 3) Provide a platform for the sharing and publication of good practices and lessons learned; 4) Provide an effective structure for the engagements of international partners on SSR in Africa; 5) AU LOs engage with national authorities; 6) Convene PSC on SSR in post-conflict countries.	Political will and buy-in exist at all levels; Relevant stakeholders are willing to engage and implement SSR interventions at all levels; Technical & financial resources are available for highest priority countries.
Output 1.4: Roster of African Experts on SSR is in place and functional				
SSR experts included in the AU Standby Capacity (ASC) which is the roster for peace and security experts. Number of experts on ASC is low.	SSR experts are available and ready for deployment to Member States or African-led PSOs.	By 2020, 1) The ASC is populated with SSR experts for timely deployment; 2) SSR experts included in the generation of personnel for AU PSOs.	1) Work with the roster experts to develop a strategy for the recruitment of SSR experts; 2) Work with the roster experts to populate and maintain the roster; 3) Roster is utilised for the deployment of SSR experts into PCRD 4) Monitoring arrangement established & feeds into reporting.	Sufficient African SSR experts exist on the roster; SSR included in PSO mandates; RECs/RMs and MS understand the need and when to request SSR assistance.
Outcome 2: Enhanced capacities of AUC, RECs/RMs and MS to meet the DDRR challenges in post-conflict countries				
1) DDRR policy framework in place (2012); 2) AU, RECs/RMs and MS have limited DDRR capacities; 3) DDRR processes are not sufficiently promoted at national and local levels; 4) Civilian DDRR expertise is not fully institutionalized in AU PSOs; 5) No REC has DDR policy.	Availability of technical and financial DDRR resources; Responsiveness of the AU to DDRR assistance requests; Availability of qualified DDRR experts as required.	By 2020, 1) AU DDRR policy is operationalised; 2) Partnership arrangements exist with major international partners; 3) Pool of technical & financial capacities exists, enabling AU/RECs/RMs to contribute to DDRR initiatives with partners.	Activities are included under outputs.	If AU/RECs/RMs, in conjunction with national and international partners, effectively support DDRR processes within countries to emerge from conflict/complex emergencies, then these countries will be more able to manage their post-conflict transition by right sizing their security services (via SSR) and reintegrating former combatants in a manner that is linked to national needs and priorities and in line with AU and international standards relating to the DDRR within democratic systems. This assumes that AU and its partners have relevant policies & strategies, access to appropriate technical and financial resources, that inputs are harmonised, prioritised and relevant, and that DDRR and SSR/SSG actors' activities reflect their comparative advantages, and that there is political will amongst the parties involved to pursue the changes sought.

Output 2.1: Robust and realistic DDRR processes promoted at national and local levels				
Low levels of technical understanding and political support for the promotion and implementation of DDRR processes at national and local levels. Low awareness of AU DDRR policy guidelines and frameworks.	Level of awareness of AU DDRR policy, guidelines and frameworks; Number of countries promoting and implementing DDRR strategies	By 2020, at least 6 MS emerging from conflict are supported in undertaking DDRR and benefiting from AU/RECs, and international support.	1) Support the planning and implementation of comprehensive and well-blended DDRR programmes that have the basis for consolidating safety and security; 2) Support the inclusion of gender and child protection considerations in DDR programmes and create awareness among national, local and other stakeholders; 3) Provide technical support for the design and implementation of DDRR programmes; 4) reach out to international partners at country level and participate in appropriate coordination fora; 5) act as a link between host governments and international support; 6) Promote the activities of the AU's DDR Resource & Research Centre.	National, local and other stakeholders demonstrate political will by taking a consensus-based approach to DDRR in line with AU policies and international best practice and engaging with these actors in the implementation of DDRR processes and activities; at least minimum funds and technical expertise available.
Output 2.2: AU, RECs/RMs and MS capacities enhanced to undertake DDRR				
Limited qualified personnel/staff and lack of other resources to implement DDRR programmes and activities.	Technical & financial resources allocated to DDRR.	By 2020, 1) AU/REC/RMs capacities relating to DDRR processes are clarified and enhanced; 2) Sensitization & training programmes for RECs and MS are increased; 3) AU DDR guidelines utilised in AU PSOs and PCRD efforts.	1) Provide strategic direction for the RECs/MS to engage international, national and local actors to implement DDRR programmes and policies; 2) Roles of AU/RECs clarified in line with mandate, capacity and resources; 3) Monitoring arrangement established & feeds into reporting; 3) Develop, validate and adopt standardized DDR training; 4) Conduct at least two Training of Trainers course using the standardised training, for high priority states.	National, local and other stakeholders demonstrate political will by taking a consensus-based approach to DDRR in line with AU policies and international best practice and engaging with these actors in the implementation of DDRR processes and activities; at least minimum funds and technical expertise available.
Output 3: Civilian DDRR expertise is institutionalized in AU peace support operations				
ASC roster makes provision for DDRR experts; number of DDRR experts on ASC roster is low.	DDRR experts are available and ready for deployment to Member States or African-led PSOs.	By 2020, the ASC populated with adequate number of DDRR experts for timely deployment.	1) Work with the roster experts to develop strategies; populate and maintain roster DDRR experts; 2) Work with the roster experts to populate and maintain the roster; 3) Develop partnership arrangements for specific PSOs where an AU contribution is feasible.	DDRR experts exist on the roster; DDRR included in PSO mandates; RECs/RMs and MS understand the need and when to request DDRR assistance.
Output 4: Child Protection (CP) and Children Affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC) are integrated into strategic decision-making processes and policies of the AUC and relevant AU Organs				
CP and protection of CAAC not integrated into decision-making processes and policies of the AUC and relevant organs.	Guidelines for mainstreaming CP and protection of CAAC developed and implemented in accordance with the AU POC standards.	By 2020, CP and protection of CAAC mainstreamed into PCRD in accordance with the AU POC standards.	1) Develop guidelines for the integration of CP and CAAC considerations into the implementation of existing policy frameworks, plans and decision-making processes; 2) Include implementation of CP and the protection of CAAC in mission reports and PCRD reports to the PSC.	Political will and buy-in to develop, adopt and implement policy on CP and protection of CAAC; Capacity exists for mainstreaming of CP and protection of CAAC into relevant policy and strategic decision-making processes.
Output 5: Strengthened capacity for CP and CAAC within AU RECS MS				
Limited capacity exists	# Trained personnel with the required knowledge and skills; # Institutional frameworks for effective inter-departmental collaboration for CP and CAAC; Reporting from entities responsible for CP and CAAC.	By 2020, 1) CP and CAAC work plan exists; 2) Capacity of relevant personnel enhanced on CP and the protection of CAAC.	1) Conduct seminars to raise awareness and obtain buy-in for capacity building; 2) Train relevant personnel on the implementation of developed guidelines; 3) Develop guidelines for knowledge management and implementation of good practices of CP and protection of CAAC; 4) Capacitate the interdepartmental task force to ensure the inclusion of CP and protection of CAAC considerations into PCRD; 5) Provide guidance for non-AU stakeholders working in the areas of CP and protection of CAAC to enhance coordination of efforts; 6) Monitoring arrangement established & feeds into reporting.	Political will and buy in exists; Resources are available to capacitate relevant actors.

Output 6: Enhanced and integrated Child Protection (CP) and protection of Children Affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC) within AU PSOs			
Limited provisions for CP and protection of CAAC within AU policies and responses.	# Qualified CP experts deployed to AU PSOs; CP and CAAS integrated into PDT and in-mission trainings; AU PSO personnel aware and sensitized on CP and CAAC issues.	By 2020, 1) Clear mandated roles and responsibilities for CP and protection of CAAC in ongoing AU PSOs and SOs; 2) CP and protection of CAAS fully integrated into PDT and in-mission trainings.	1) Recruit qualified CP experts to AU PSOs; 2) Establish/operationalize CP units within PSOs; 3) Awareness raising and sensitization events on CP and protection of CAAC for all personnel in AU PSOs; 4) Develop a training module on CP and the protection of CAAC for integration into all PDT and in-mission training; 5) Monitoring arrangement established & feeds into reporting.
Child protection personnel are deployed in AU peace support operations.			

Pillar 2: Humanitarian/Emergency Assistance				
Outcome 2: Integrated and coordinated humanitarian/emergency assistance (HUM) in countries in conflict and emerging from conflict is enabled				
Baseline	Indicators	Target	Activities	Theory of Change/Assumptions
Outcome 1: AU takes a leading role in facilitating the enabling environment for effective humanitarian action in concert with other humanitarian actors				
1) Humanitarian action and disaster risk management policy guideline exists. Guidelines on QIP, PSP, and alignment of national policies with the Africa Programme of Action (PoA) for Disaster Risk Reduction exist; 2) Absence of a standing AU fund for humanitarian emergency response; 3) Absence of standing humanitarian and emergency response capacity.	1) Increase capacity for risk assessment, mitigation and preparedness; 2) Mechanisms for facilitating coordinated Humanitarian (HUM) assistance exist.	By 2020, 1) AU humanitarian policy, guidelines and SOPs are fully developed, disseminated and actively used in humanitarian emergencies; 2) Mechanisms established for monitoring, assessment and response; 3) Linkage to international HUM agencies established, esp. UN and specialist NGOs; 4) Liaison Offices capacitated to facilitate conducive environments for humanitarian support; 5) Africa Programme of Action for Disaster Risk Reduction is fully integrated into National and Regional Policies by 2020.	Activities are included under outputs. If AU PCRD efforts provide appropriate measures to facilitate and coordinate humanitarian/emergency assistance, then there will be a significant improvement in the overall humanitarian situation because comprehensive and interlinked platforms for emergency/recovery processes will exist. Resources for the implementation are available; Willingness to contribute to, and support the coordinated collaboration of humanitarian/emergency assistance to vulnerable populations. Liaison offices are capacitated to facilitate the establishment of conducive environments for humanitarian action.	
Output 1.1: PCRD Humanitarian SOP includes the mechanisms for the relevant elements of the humanitarian policy and guidelines				
Interdepartmental PCRD Taskforce exists; No PCRD SOP yet in place for HUM.	Extent of PCRD programming for humanitarian action in accordance with the SOP.	By 2020, 1) SOP for HUM/emergency assistance developed; 2) SOP is disseminated and practitioners are sensitised and trained; 3) Effective implementation of the SOP.	1) Design and develop the SOP; 2) Raise awareness and obtain buy-in from RECs and MS; 3) Undertake capacity building on the SOPs at all levels.	Resources for timely and effective response to humanitarian and emergency situations exist. SOP is consistent with international HUM standards.
Output 1.2: Critical humanitarian and emergency interventions facilitated by AU				
Emergency assistance is not always provided in a timely and coordinated manner. Joint AU/RECs/UN OCHA mechanism for coordination of critical emergencies is not available.	1) Extent of AU contribution to HUM response to particular emergencies; 2) Degree to which affected individuals/groups receive timely critical emergency support.	By 2020, 1) Decision-making system within AU for the determination of critical emergency needs & the AU response exists; 2) SOP for the effective deployment of resources is utilised in critical interventions.	1) Establish AU/UN OCHA joint critical emergency support mechanism; 2) Establish critical emergency support teams that can deploy immediately; 3) Critical emergency sets of equipment established and maintained; 4) Resource mobilization for the establishment, deployment and maintenance of critical emergency capabilities; 5) Enhance roles of AUOs for humanitarian response; 6) Monitoring arrangement established & feeds into reporting.	Delineation of AU's roles and mandates in relation to the provision of humanitarian support; Resources are available; AU PCRD and UN OCHA established mechanisms for critical emergency support exists.
Output 1.3: Strengthen capacity and coordination of African humanitarian NGOs				
African humanitarian NGOs efforts in PCRD are not well coordinated. Limited role for African humanitarian NGOs in HUM assistance and natural disaster situations.	1) Extent of network of humanitarian actors; 2) # of African NGOs engaged in PCRD humanitarian activities; 3) # of training opportunities identified and utilised; 4) # of critical emergency interventions provided.	By 2020, 1) SOP for the effective deployment of African HUM resources is in place and implemented; 2) Framework for the coordination of African NGOs for HUM established.	1) Establish network for coordination of African humanitarian NGOs; 2) Facilitate access to training opportunities for African NGOs in the network; 3) Monitoring arrangement established & feeds into reporting.	There is buy-in to establish and join the network.

Output 1. 4: Strengthen preparedness capacity of RECs and MS to prevent, respond to and recover from disasters			
All RECS and MS do not have an up-to-date Disaster Risk Reduction Policy or Strategy aligned with the Africa Programme of Action and Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction.	Number of RECs and MS which aligned their DRR Policies with PoA.	By 2020, all RECs and 50% MS have their DRR Policies aligned with PoA.	1) Support the alignment of the policies and strategies of DRR in RECs and MS with the PoA for the implementation of Sendai Framework 2015-2030.
Output 1.5: Develop lessons-learned frameworks for HUM			
A lack of knowledge management system with inventory of existing methodologies for risk assessments and analysis.	Existence of standardized methodology, guidelines and tools based on scientific evidence and local and indigenous knowledge for risk assessment and analysis.	By 2020, 1) RECs and MS have the standardized methodology and guidelines based on scientific and indigenous knowledge for risk assessment.	Develop risk surveillance capacity; Inventory and mapping of different approaches and methods used for risk assessment & analysis; Establish an interactive knowledge sharing platform with a library of existing methodologies for risk assessments and analysis for different risk contexts.
Output1.6: Enhance knowledge and awareness on Disaster Risk Reduction			
Lack of awareness of disaster risk at all levels.	Number of sensitization activities undertaken.	RECs and MS are sensitized on DRR.	There is reliable risk detection, anticipation and communication mechanism.
Output 1.7: Support resilience building			
Vulnerability to hazards due to lack of preparedness mechanisms.	1) Existing contingency plans, stimulation exercises on response, evacuation, trainings undertaken; 2) Existing early warning systems.	RECS and MS have effective early warning and response systems.	Development of contingency policies, plans; information dissemination; development and provision of trainings; provision of equipment; regular simulation exercises.
Significant political will and resources are available.			

Pillar 3: Socio-economic Reconstruction and Development			
Outcome 3: Sustainable socio-economic development that improves living conditions in countries emerging from conflict is promoted			
Baseline	Indicators	Target	Activities
Outcome 1: Effective facilitation of PCRD support improving living conditions in countries emerging from conflicts/in transition			
Some experience with capacity development support (e.g. African Solidarity Initiative). AU and RECs have limited capacities to respond to post-conflict MS. needs. AULOs and RECs LOs in MS have limited capacities and unclear mandates to closely interact with MS on their needs and with other international actors. AU and RECs have limited capacities to assist MS in developing and monitoring tailor-made interventions according to needs.	Identified improvement in living conditions and comprehensive support for socio-economic development.	By 2020, 1) AU & RECs, roles in socio-economic aspects of PCRD have been clarified and policy basis exists; 2) Partnership modalities have been established with specialist agencies and tested in at least 5 countries; 3) At least 5 post-conflict countries that have received assistance have demonstrated increase in living conditions of at least 20% amongst selected populations. The framework for social development as a means of creating the conditions for sustainable and inclusive growth is in place.	If the AU plays a coordinating and facilitating role involving countries and communities recovering from conflict and national, regional and international assistance agencies, then there will be stronger local ownership and linkages between African capacities and local needs, enabling a more robust, relevant, and sustainable PCRD response in the socio-economic sphere. Key assumptions include: availability of funding; political stability and will; partnerships.
Output 1.1: Enhance capacities of AU and RECs/RMs to effectively respond to socio-economic needs of post-conflict countries			
Some experience with capacity development support (e.g. African Solidarity Initiative). AU and RECs have limited capacities to respond to post-conflict MS. needs. AULOs and RECs LOs in MS have limited capacities and unclear mandates to closely interact with MS on their needs. AU and RECs have limited capacities to assist MS in developing and monitoring tailor-made interventions according to needs. Limited partnerships developed.	1) Mandates for socio-economic support; 2) AU and RECs/RMs capacity to provide appropriate technical assistance; 3) # of experts with experience in all PCRD fields.	By 2020, 1) AU & RECs have a clear policy basis and strategy in place reflecting their comparative advantages; 2) Capacities of AU/RECs/RMs to support socio-economic needs in line with agreed policies are developed and functional; 3) Roster of experts developed and in place; 4) Agreed policy and resource envelope for QIPs.	1) Implementation of Social Protection Policy and Social Protection Plan for Informal Economy and Rural Workers Framework completed by 2018; 2) Implement frameworks on Labour Migration Governance for Development and Integration and Public-Private Partnership for Jobs Creation and Inclusive Development; 3) Ensure AU/RECs, capacities are developed to effectively interact with critical stakeholders; 4) QIPs based on clear needs assessments.
Output 1.2: Partnership arrangements in place with specialist PCRD actors			
Limited expertise at AU and RECs/RMs level. MS have limited expertise for the implementation of PCRD processes. Limited experience with operational partnerships and absence of a model for cooperation (except for ASI).	Extent & character of partnership modalities relating to PCRD socio-economic support.	By 2020, AU/RECs have developed and introduced a partnering modality reflecting their mandates and capacities, enabling them to interact with specialist agencies.	The need is identified and resources for the development of expertise exist; Realistic assessment of AU/RECs, role and capacities that matches resources and comparative advantages; Policy basis in place; External agencies willing to partner; Interaction with MS possible.
The need is identified and resources for the development of expertise exist; Realistic assessment of AU/RECs, role and capacities that matches resources and comparative advantages; Policy basis in place; External agencies willing to partner; Interaction with MS possible.			

Pillar 4: Political Governance and Transition

Outcome 4: Political governance - Stable, inclusive, participatory and transparent political governance and transition arrangements in countries emerging from conflict are enabled

Baseline	Indicators	Target	Activities	Theory of Change/Assumptions
Outcome 1: PCRD mechanisms and policies on political governance and transitions AU has existing instruments and policies on political governance and transitions (ACDEG, AGA, APSA, roadmaps, Human Rights). Application of governance frameworks is patchy in post-conflict countries. Uneven compliance with AU instruments on peace, security, democracy, elections and governance.	1) Inclusion of AU political governance norms in peace negotiations and agreements; 2) Nature & extent of PCRD interventions relating to political governance and transition; 3) Devolution of authority from national to local levels in post-conflict countries; 4) Increased government transparency and accountability, and public confidence in governance structures; 5) Existence of an enabling environment for meaningful popular participation in all forms and levels of governance; 6) Existence of institutions that promote democracy such as electoral commission, office of the ombudsman, public protector's office, etc.; Increased number of women in decision-making in the public institutions as well as the private sector.	By 2020, 1) Significant number of peace agreements reflect AU governance norms; 2) 50% increased utilization of AU frameworks on political governance and transitions by AUC, REC/RM and post-conflict countries; 3) At least 70% of the people perceive that the press is free and freedom of expression pertains; 4) At least 70% of the public perceive elections to be free, fair and transparent by 2020; 50 At least 5 post-conflict countries submit state reports to the ACDEG; 6) At least 3 post-conflict countries accede to the APRM.	Activities are included under outputs.	If PCRD interventions contribute to building, developing and strengthening institutions, then conflict-affected countries and countries working to prevent conflicts will become more resilient because state-building and consolidation will reflect inclusive, participatory, accountable and transparent political governance arrangements that are just and reflect the rule of law and international human rights standards. It is assumed that there is political will at all levels of the state in question; institutional and organizational capacity to implement these frameworks of the AUC, RECs, RM, and MS level.
Output 1: Improved levels of ratification of AU policies and mechanisms on political governance and transitions 30 member states have ratified and domesticated the AU Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance	1) Extent of ratification and domestication of the policies and mechanisms on political governance and transitions (e.g. ACDEG); 2) Post-conflict MS requests for assistance for institutional capacity building.	By 2020, 1) Significant number of post-conflict MS ratify and implement AU/RECs policies and mechanisms on political governance (esp. ACDEG).	1) Peace negotiations specifically include AU political governance norms; 2) Advocacy and sensitisation missions undertaken; 3) Engagement by AU/LOs & technical missions from AUC; 4) Technical assistance/support plans developed in partnership with specialist agencies, incl. NGOs, think tanks; 5) AU/RECs, contributions defined and provided; 5) Monitoring and reporting to PSC; 6) PCRD interventions in the area of state and institutions are anchored and predicated on the ACDEG Member Develop programmes of action to promote and popularize African Shared Values among citizens, including mainstreaming them in schools, curricula by 2018; 7) AU Shared Values instruments harmonized at national level by 2020. Continental/Regional 1) AU citizens engagement strategy adopted and implemented 2) An Implementation and Follow up Framework on Member States Commitment on Shared Values adopted and	Capacity and resources to harmonize continental political governance instruments and national framework; political will of MS.
Output2: MS in crisis and/or emerging AU has existing instruments and policies on political governance and transitions (Charter, AGA, APSA, roadmaps, Human Rights). Application in post-conflict countries is uneven due to lack of political will and capacity shortcomings.	1) Post-conflict MS requests for assistance for institutional capacity building; 2) AU and RECs are able to respond in a timely and effective manner to support requests.	By 2020, 100% of requests for assistance are supported by AU directly or indirectly (via other agencies) through partnership arrangements.	1) Joint needs assessments with RECs and MS to identify capacity development needs for enhancing political governance; 2) Technical assistance/support plans developed in partnership with specialist agencies, incl. NGOs, think tanks; 3) AU/RECs contributions defined and provided; 4) Monitoring and reporting to PSC.	Capacity and resources to harmonize regional political governance instruments and national frameworks; Political will of MS; Availability of specialist support at AU/RECs; Partnership arrangements with specialist agencies, CSOs etc; MS willing to accept the role of CSOs in supporting political governance.

Output 3: Strengthen opportunities and mechanisms that enhance popular participation in governance and the establishment of rule of law in post-conflict and countries in transition Most AU key legal instruments of the AU (including the Constitutive Act, the African Charter on Popular Participation in Development, the Cairo Agenda for Action and ACDEG) have legalised the principle of popular participation and rule of law.	1) Citizens are informed on processes of governance, decision making and the rule of law; 2) There is freedom of association; 3) Participation by all eligible persons in decision-making processes at all levels; 4) There is equality before the law; 5) Citizens have access to redress in the event of violations.	By 2020, 1) 100% of requests for assistance include requests for enhancing governance processes and institutions; 2) 100 % of requests for assistance include rebuilding the core components of governance system; 3) 100% of requests for assistance include the establishment and strengthening of the core components of the justice system.	1) Needs analysis for the re-establishment of governance processes and the rule of law; 2) 100% of the National Development Plans of post-conflict countries include measures for enhancing governance and the rule of law; 3) Capacity development for the (re-) establishment of governance and rule of law processes; 3) Support national consultative processes for transitional justice, the re-establishment/strengthening of governance processes and the rule of law.	Governance and rule of law institutions are (re-) established/strengthened, towards ensuring that the elements of good governance and rule of law are respected.
Output 4: Rebuild/Strengthen public service structures and institutions AU Member States have ratified the Charter on the Values and Principles of Public Service and Member States have signed the Charter on the Values and Principles on Decentralisation.	Extent of ratification and Domestication/implementation of these two Shared Values instruments in the governance processes of AU Member States advanced. Increased government transparency and accountability, and public confidence in governance structures.	By 2020, at least 50% of post-conflict Member States ratify and show evidence of the implementation of the two instruments in their governance processes.	1) Sensitization and advocacy for the ratification and implementation of the two instruments; 2) Capacity building for CSOs to partner governments in the implementation of the instruments as well as monitor the progress of implementation; 3) Establish a framework for innovations for the collection and sharing of good practices.	AU member states ratify and effectively implement the Charter on the Values and Principles of Public Service and Decentralisation. Citizens' participation in governance processes are encouraged.
Output 5: The potential of youth is effectively harnessed for political governance, transitions and development Africa has a huge youth population. However, the potential of youth is under-exploited. The AU Youth Charter is in force.	Extent of ratification and domestication/implementation of the AU Youth Charter; Participatory, representative and inclusive political processes as well as responsive state institutions to the needs of all youth (including both young men and women).	By 2020, at least 50% of post-conflict countries ratify and show evidence of the implementation of the AU Youth Charter. Political processes in at least 50% of post-conflict countries are participatory and include considerations of youth.	1) Sensitization and advocacy for the ratification and implementation of the African Youth Charter; 2) Support the development of a plan of action for the integration of youth considerations in governance, transitional justice and development programs; 3) Support capacity development for relevant national institutions and civil society organisations for the promotion of the active participation of youth in governance, transitional justice and development processes at all levels.	Youth are effectively sensitised, and plans of action are developed and implemented.

Pillar 5: Human Rights, Justice and Reconciliation				
Outcome 5: Enhanced respect, protection and promotion of human rights, justice and reconciliation in countries emerging from conflict				
Baseline	Indicators	Target	Activities	Theory of Change/Assumptions
Output 1: Effective implementation of AU shared values, instruments on human rights, justice and reconciliation in member states Existing AU instruments on human rights are not ratified and domesticated by all MS. The AU does not have an instrument on mass atrocity crimes.	1)%increasein signature, ratification and domestication of the instruments; 2) Evidence that AU instruments on human rights are effectively implemented; 3) % increase in awareness amongst stakeholders on human rights and justice.	By 2020, 1) 60% of MS become parties to and domesticate existing AU instruments on human rights; 2) AU instruments on human rights are effectively implemented; 3) Linkages established to UN and civil society that improve sensitisation efforts and monitoring.	Activities are included under outputs.	If the AU supports Member States to establish mechanisms where necessary, for the promotion and protection of human rights, then justice will be accessible to all and reconciliation and healing will be enhanced because institution building of human rights national structures will be promoted.
Output 1.1: Capacity of AU and RECs enhanced to support the respect for, protection and promotion of human rights, justice and reconciliation in countries emerging from conflict AU has instruments on the promotion and protection of human rights as well as justice and reconciliation. There is no instrument on mass atrocity crimes; (2) The AU has limited resources for the promotion, protection and monitoring of human rights obligations in MS.	1) Capacity development for relevant AU and REC staff on addressing mass atrocity crimes in particular included in PSO mandates and ceasefire agreements; 3) Increased resource allocation for the AU's promotion and protection of human rights efforts in post-conflict countries.	1) Agreement reached on the drafting of an Africa-focused mass atrocity crime instrument; 2) Human Rights Officers embedded in all AULOs.	1) Work with relevant international partners to develop capacity of AU and REC staff on human rights promotion, protection and monitoring in post-conflict countries; 2) Sensitization and advocacy for the development of an Africa-focused instrument on mass atrocity crimes; 3) Develop guidelines on the integration of accountability for mass atrocity crimes into transitional justice mechanisms of relevant states; 4) Mobilize resources for the development of an Africa-focused instrument on mass atrocity crimes.	AU and RECs/RMs capacity is enhanced to address mass atrocity crimes; Willingness of AU and RECs/RMs to include human rights promotion, protection and monitoring in post-conflict countries within their strategies.
Output 1.2: Resources have been mobilized to support states in the implementation monitoring and reporting of human rights obligations Systematic human rights violations can trigger and/or perpetuate conflicts. Most violent conflicts are characterised by gross human rights violations; Most post-conflict situations are characterised by weak rule of law and human rights institutions ante bellum and destroyed infrastructure and institutions caused by the conflicts; Insufficient resources to support MS in reporting on HR obligations.	Extent to which AU is able to effectively support states in the implementation, monitoring and reporting on their human rights obligations.	By 2020, at least 50% of PCMS establish national human rights institutions and report on their human rights obligations to relevant AU bodies.	1) Develop human rights indicators for different scenarios to be integrated into the PCRD needs assessment framework; 2) Develop a framework for the analysis of MS' needs for the (re)establishment/strengthening of human rights institutions in post conflict countries; 3) Develop and implement a resource mobilization plan for the (re)establishment/strengthening of human rights institutions in post conflict countries; 4) Undertake monitoring & reporting, including feedback to MS; 5) Establish linkages with UN agencies and civil society.	Political will and commitment to promote human rights, justice and accountability from member states. Willingness of key actors to support AU efforts at the promotion and protection of human rights.

Output 1.2: Established/strengthened human rights protection structures Weak HR protection structures, esp. in MS recovering from conflict.	% of (re)established institutions with human rights mandates; % change in access to justice.	By 2020, 1) Robust human rights protection structures developed in at least 50% of PCMS; % change in access to justice institutions since 2017.	1) Support a capacity needs assessment and development to promote institution-building of national structures mandated to promote and protect human rights, such as national commissions for the protection of human rights in accordance with the Paris Principles; 2) Support capacity development on the promotion and protection of human rights for legislative institutions.	Member States receive technical support from AU to reinforce national human rights mechanisms.
Output 1.3: Capacity of national human rights institutions and civil society strengthened Africa has varied experiences with reconciliation and transitional justice, including TRCs. Some African CSOs have significant experience on Tracks II and III experience from CSOs. National human rights institutions in most African countries do not meet the Paris Principles.	1) # NHRIs & CSOs that have received capacity development on AU HR norms; 2) # partnership arrangements developed between AUC and actors at national level in MS; 3) Improvement in human rights situation from the state of affairs in 2017.	By 2020, 1) CSOs advocacy capacity on human rights protection and protection enhanced 2) Functional NHRIs in all AU Member States operationalised; 3) Member States' reports on human rights promotion and protection include implementation of AU's instruments on human rights.	By 2020, 1) Train human rights oriented CSOs on the PCRD-CSO platform on the AU Ten Year Human Rights Action Plan; 2) Training for NHRIs on international human rights instruments and implementation of the Ten Years Human Rights Action Plan.	NHRIs willing to receive support from AU. PCRD-CSO platform is effectively implemented and regularly consulted.
Output 1.4: Reconciliation and transitional justice supported Africa has varied experiences with reconciliation and transitional justice, including TRCs. African CSOs have significant experience on Tracks II and III experience from CSOs.	1) AU Transitional Justice Policy (TJP) adopted by AU policy organs; 2) # of AU Member States implementing the AU TJP; 3) SOP on TJP developed.	By 2020, 1) AU has an agreed policy on transition justice and accompanying action plan; 2) 100% peace negotiations involving AU are in accordance with the policy and practical aspects reflected in peace agreements and implementation arrangements.	1) Develop guidelines for the collection and compilation of best practices on African T.J; 2) Lobby relevant policy organs to adopt the AU Transitional Justice Policy; 3) Undertake consultations with national & international experts to provide clarity on the AU's role in the promotion of reconciliation and transitional justice in affected countries; 4) Develop SOP for the AU TJP; 5) Support the development of context-specific mechanisms that are compatible with international law and the ACHPR to facilitate peacebuilding and reconciliation activities from the national to the community levels.	Political will and commitment to implement and promote human rights, justice and accountability from member state, including role of CSOs.

Pillar 6: Women, Youth and Gender

Outcome 6: Increased inclusion and participation of women and youth in countries emerging from conflict			
Baseline	Indicators	Target	Activities
Outcome 1: Effective mainstreaming of GWY Conflicts disproportionately affect women and youth and exacerbate vulnerabilities; conflicts alter traditional gender roles; the agency of women and youth in conflict situations is not always acknowledged and harnessed; there is a lack of consistency in mainstreaming GWY into the implementation of PCRD at all levels; GWY inequalities continue to exist. A number of instruments on the promotion and protection of the rights of women and youth exist.	1) Reduction in GWY inequalities 2) Integration of GWY considerations in PCRD plans, programs and reports; 3)GWY considerations included as specific indicators for monitoring and reporting in all mission reports; 4) GWY considerations included in the Guidelines for the implementation of the PCRD policy; 5) Full participation of women and youth (including those living in disabilities) in the socio-political and economic life of the state; 6) Ratification of, accession to, domestication and implementation of, the relevant AU instruments protecting the rights of women, girls and youth, including the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa, the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, and the African Youth Charter and other relevant international instruments.	By 2020, 1) 50% of post-conflict countries ratify AU instruments on women and youth and/or effectively implement their international commitments on gender and youth; 2)Reduce GWY inequalities in PCRD implementation; 3) AU and RECs/RMs consider GWY mainstreaming in all their work and are able to provide related support to MS; 4) 50% of post-conflict MS adopt and use the indicators of the gender scorecard to monitor the progress of efforts to increase inclusion and participation of women and youth.	Activities are included under outputs. If the AU supports the development of gender, women and youth sensitive PCRD policies, programs and activities, then conflict transformation efforts will be accelerated and durable, because underlying causes of inequalities will be better addressed.
Output 1.1: Overarching mechanism to facilitate the full mainstreaming of GWY within the AU peace and security environment			
The current arrangement for mainstreaming GWY into peace and security efforts is dysfunctional. The different components responsible to mainstream GWY are not well integrated in achieving a common objective.	1) GWY Mechanism is established; 2) GWY is dove-tailed in all AU peace and security efforts; 3) reporting is GWY sensitive.	By 2020, 1) Reduce GWY inequalities in PCRD implementation; 2) AU and RECs/RMs consider GWY mainstreaming in all their work and are able to provide related support to MS; 3) MS adopt the CRF for measuring progress in the WPS agenda.	1) Include guidelines for the integration of GWY considerations in the guidelines for implementing the PCRD policy; 2) Re-establish the Gender Peace and Security programme that includes a Youth aspect in it; 3) Establish a coordination process to facilitate the coordination and collaboration of the various gender programmes and gender focal points; 4) Provide training for relevant actors in the AUC on how to include and mainstream GWY into post-conflict processes; 5) Elaborate the PCRD components of the AU-Youth in Peacebuilding Initiative with clear indicative activities for youth-sensitive PCRD interventions.
Political will and buy-in (including donors); GWY mainstreaming mechanism and components are provided with sufficient resources so that they have capacity to operate.			

Outcome 2: Effective mainstreaming of GWY considerations at RECs/RMs and MS levels

Inclusion of GWY considerations at RECs/RMs and MS levels is limited and inconsistent; Inequalities in PCRD processes and activities prevent the full participation of women and youth; The victimisation of women and youth limit the recognition and utilisation of their agency in PCRD efforts.	1) Capacity of RECs/RMs to design, implement and monitor GWY mainstreaming in the implementation of the PCRD policy; 2) Capacity of MS to design, implement and monitor GWY mainstreaming in PCRD.	By 2020, 1) RECs/RMs and MS are capacitated to effectively mainstream GWY into the implementation of the PCRD policy and plans; 2) Legal provisions provided to address the non-participation of women and youth and gender-blind initiatives.	Activities are included under outputs. Buy-in from all actors and stakeholders at all the intervention levels; Capacity and resources exist at the AUC; Resources exist for the implementation.
Output 2.1: AU PCRD Guidelines provide guidance on ways to mainstream GWYPCRD efforts			
No guidelines and standards for mainstreaming GWY in PCRD exist.	1) PCRD guidelines and standards include the GWY mainstreaming requirements; 2) Extent to which GWY guidelines and standards are reflected in all PCRD plans, programs and activities.	By 2020, PCRD guidelines and standards include GWY mainstreaming requirements.	Technical expertise to develop the guidelines and standards is available within PCRD; PCRD is capacitated to develop the guidelines and standards.
Output 2.2: RECs/RMs and MS institutions are capacitated to develop capacities for the implementation of the PCRD Policy, Guidelines and standards in post-conflict MS RECs/RMs and MS institutions are not capacitated to undertake capacity development for the implementation of the GWY PCRD policy.	1) Existence of training curricula on the various aspects of the PCRD policy; 2) Capacity of institutions as implementers of the PCRD policy; 3) # capacity development workshops conducted.	By 2020, enhanced capacity at all levels to better implement the GWY consideration in the implementation of the full spectrum of the PCRD policy.	Buy-in from all actors and stakeholders at all the intervention levels; Capacity and resources exist at the AUC; Resources exist for the implementation of activities.

Pillar 7: Partnerships

Outcome 7: Strong partnerships involving national, regional and international actors for effective management of PCRD inputs

Baseline	Indicators	Target	Activities	Theory of Change/Assumptions
Outcome 1: Shared strategic vision and objectives of partners and stakeholders to facilitate timely and effective support to Member States emerging from conflict.	1) Evidence of joint PCRD programming, including formulation of common objectives; 2) Key stakeholders are included (AU, RECs, MS, IFIs, UN, Bi-lateral Partners, etc.) and AULOs are engaged.	By 2020, 1) Consultative mechanism for effective partnerships for PCRD established at field level and in Addis involving UN, AfDB, WB, AU, RECs, EU, and AULOs etc; 2) consultative mechanisms established for civil society.	Activities are included under outputs.	If the AU takes the lead in establishing partnerships based upon organisations' legitimacy and mandate and taking account of their comparative advantages, including resources, convening power and technical capacity, then a more effective utilisation of African and international resources and capacities will be possible, enabling greater impact for PCRD initiatives ultimately contributing to more sustainable and appropriate post-conflict transitions. This assumes that there is willingness of partners to collaborate and coordinate; that there is buy-in from RECs and Member States on increased partnerships; and that donors and partners will provide predictable and sustainable resources.
Output 1.1: Consultative mechanisms for joint actions – including the mobilization of resources and expertise established				
International Support Group concept exists; Consultative processes on PCRD are ad hoc; No general mechanism or partnership forum on PCRD. AU & RECs have liaison officers in respective HQs. Periodic meetings between AU and RECs are held. UN Office to the AU operational.	1) TORs for the consultative mechanisms in place; 2) Country level mechanisms; 3) International mechanisms.	By 2020, 1) Partnership forum that meets on a regular basis including key international actors; 2) Key working principles agreed at field level and include AULOs; 3) Mechanisms for resource mobilization and availability of expertise on PCRD.	1) AUC develops a partnership plan for engagement; 2) Enhance relationship between relevant divisions for PCRD within the United Nations Office to the African Union; 3) Raise awareness and obtain buy-in of potential partners; 4) Convene consultative meetings.	All stakeholders agree that their objectives will be realized better through partnership and that the appropriate capacities are in place at continental, regional and national levels. Cooperation is seen as a value over and above competition for resources. The AU has the lead role in coordination and oversight.
Output 1.2: Policies, approaches and priorities of AU PCRD, key partners and stakeholders are synergized	1) Common framework on joint approaches signed and used as reference; 2) Evidence of strategic PCRD policy dialogue with partners and stakeholders.	By 2020, 1) Operationalisation of the joint AU-UN Framework on peace and security; 2) Regular briefings of the UN PBC to the PSC; 3) MoUs on PCRD implementation with relevant partners and stakeholders; 4) Joint PCRD assessments and implementation.	1) Develop joint operational guidelines out of the AU-UN Framework on peace and security for the planning, design and implementation of PCRD activities; 2) Annual joint briefings of the UN PBC (Peacebuilding Commission) to the PSC; 3) Establish MoU on PCRD implementation with relevant partners and stakeholders (this should include the RECs/RMs); 4) Joint PCRD assessments and implementation of recommendations; 5) Establish desk-to-desk engagements on PCRD between AU, RECs, UN, CSOs and other international partners for experience sharing and the collection and sharing of lessons learned; 6) Enhance and capacitate AULOs to effectively support the full gamut of PCRD interventions.	Political-buy in; Institutional adaptability that enables and facilitates collaboration among the various stakeholders; AULOs have capacity.

Outcome 2: AU PCRD policy and implementation operates holistically and is fully inter-departmental within AUC

Limited interaction and collaboration between AU departments on PCRD (although this is improving) and between AU and RECs/RMs.	1) # and scope of joint task groups/working groups; 2) Frequency of desk-to-desk cooperation; 3) # of joint approaches implemented for crisis & post-conflict countries.	By 2020, 1) periodic desk-to-desk cooperation in the context of the inter-departmental taskforce.	Activities are included under outputs.	If the AUC takes a truly inter-departmental approach to PCRD that draws on the capacities and experience of all its departments under effective leadership, then PCRD policy implementation will be more efficient and effective and lead to stronger and more sustainable results, both internally and externally.
Output 2.1: Inter-departmental SOP agreed and operational enabling coherent AUC responses to crises				
Limited interaction and collaboration between AU departments on PCRD (although this is improving) and between AU and RECs/RMs.	SOP in place & operational.	By 2020, 1) SOP has been drafted and agreed; 2) SOP is in place and operational involving all PCRS involved departments, AULOs & linking to AU decision-makers.	1) Est. Inter-departmental WG and draft SOP; 2) SOP endorsement and introduction; 3) Sensitisation of staff; 4) Capacity development and resources to AULOs; 5) Monitoring & reporting including in annual work plans & practices.	AUC senior management endorsement. Agreement on anchoring within CMPCRD.

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Results-Based Framework for PCRD Activities

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